

Budget Bill of 1937 becomes effective and the employees shall thereafter receive such compensation as may be provided from time to time by the State Budget. The possession of all property real and personal, which may be acquired or held by said Board of Managers of the Cheltenham School for Boys, for the uses and purposes of said Institution, shall be held by said Board of Managers as public agent and trustee for the State of Maryland.

This section held to be valid and the employees entitled to continue in same positions they occupied upon transfer of property to State. *Jones v. House of Reformation*, 176 Md. 43.

1937, ch. 70, sec. 611E.

700. From and after the transfer of the property as of October 1st, 1937, the State of Maryland will assume the obligation of the House of Reformation to the colored male minors under its care and custody and they shall remain at the institution under the care and custody of the Cheltenham School for Boys which shall thenceforth be vested with all the powers theretofore held by the House of Reformation as to said colored male minors. The manner of receiving new inmates into the Cheltenham School for Boys shall be in either of the following modes, namely; first, colored male minors may be committed by a justice of the peace for any of the counties or by the Juvenile Court of the City of Baltimore, on complaint and due proof made to him by the parent, guardian or next friend of such minor, that, by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct such minor has rendered his control beyond the power of such parent, guardian or next friend and made it manifestly requisite that, from regard to the morals and future welfare of such minor, and the peace and order of society he should be placed under the guardianship of the Cheltenham School for Boys; second, colored male minors may be committed by the authority aforesaid, when complaint and due proof have been made that such minor is a proper subject for the guardianship of the Cheltenham School for Boys in consequence of vagrancy or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that, from the moral depravity or otherwise of the parent, guardian or next friend in whose custody such minor may be, such parent, guardian or next friend is unable or unwilling to exercise the proper care and discipline over such incorrigible or vicious minor and third, minors committed by the several courts in this State, as provided in Section 702. If, however, the Institution become overcrowded, the Superintendent with the assent of the officers of the President of the Board of Managers may refuse to receive more boys until this condition is rectified.

1937, ch. 70, sec. 611F.

701. It shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or the Judge of the Juvenile Court when committing a vagrant or incorrigible or vicious minor, under the preceding section, in addition to the commitment, to annex the names and residences of the different witnesses examined before him and the substance of the testimony given by them, respectively, on which the adjudication was founded, and the same duty shall be performed by the clerk of any court, the judge whereof shall make such commitment.

1937, ch. 70, sec. 611G.

702. Whenever any colored male minor under the age of sixteen shall be convicted before any court or justice of the peace of any felony or other